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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
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EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9 DARREN HARRIS, CASE NO. 1:05-cv-00003-OWW-SKO PC

10 v. Plaintiff, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
11 KIM, et al., RECOMMENDING DISMISSAL OF CLAIMS

(Doc. 64)

12 Defendants. OBJECTIONS DUE WITHIN 30 DAYS  
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14 /

15 Plaintiff Darren Harris (“Plaintiff”) is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma  
16 pauperis in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is in the custody of the  
17 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“CDCR”) and is currently incarcerated at  
18 the California Men’s Colony in San Luis Obispo, California. However, the events described in  
19 Plaintiff’s complaint took place while he was incarcerated at the California State Prison in Corcoran,  
20 California (“CSP-Corcoran”). Plaintiff is suing under Section 1983 for the violation of his rights  
21 under the Eighth Amendment. Plaintiff names Skribner (warden), Williams (food manager),  
22 Lowden (correctional captain), Kim (chief medical officer), Klarich (physician), Jane Doe (medical  
23 assistant), and Olivarria (culinary custody staff) as defendants. For the reasons set forth below, the  
24 Court will recommend that Plaintiff’s fourth amended complaint be dismissed, without leave to  
25 amend, for failure to state any claims upon which relief can be granted under Section 1983.

26 **I. Screening Requirement**

27 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a  
28 governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The

1 Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims that are legally  
2 “frivolous or malicious,” that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek  
3 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).  
4 “Notwithstanding any filing fee, or any portion thereof, that may have been paid, the court shall  
5 dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that . . . the action or appeal . . . fails to state a  
6 claim upon which relief may be granted.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

7 In determining whether a complaint fails to state a claim, the Court uses the same pleading  
8 standard used under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a). Under Rule 8(a), a complaint must  
9 contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed.  
10 R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). “[T]he pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require ‘detailed factual  
11 allegations,’ but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me  
12 accusation.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (quoting Bell Atlantic Corp. v.  
13 Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,  
14 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” Id. (quoting Twombly, 550  
15 U.S. at 570). “[A] complaint [that] pleads facts that are ‘merely consistent with’ a defendant’s  
16 liability . . . ‘stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief.’” Id.  
17 (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 557). Further, although a court must accept as true all factual  
18 allegations contained in a complaint, a court need not accept a plaintiff’s legal conclusions as true.  
19 Id. “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory  
20 statements, do not suffice.” Id. (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555).

21 **II. Background**

22 **A. Procedural Background**

23 Plaintiff filed the original complaint in this action on January 3, 2005. (Doc. #1.) On August  
24 13, 2007, the Court determined that plaintiff’s original complaint stated cognizable claims against  
25 Defendants Olivarria, Castro, Molina, Williams, Clark, Kim, Klarich, and Lowden. However, on  
26 September 14, 2007, Plaintiff filed a motion requesting leave to file an amended complaint. (Doc.  
27 #14.) Plaintiff filed his first amended complaint on November 5, 2007. (Doc. #22.) On December  
28 6, 2007, the Court screened Plaintiff’s first amended complaint and determined that it stated some

1 cognizable claims and some non-cognizable claims. (Doc. #27.) Plaintiff was again given the  
2 option to file an amended complaint or to proceed only on the claims found to be cognizable.

3 Plaintiff filed a second complaint on June 30, 2008. (Doc. #45.) On March 16, 2009,  
4 Plaintiff's second amended complaint was dismissed for failure to comply with the Federal Rules  
5 of Civil Procedure. (Doc. #53.) Plaintiff was given a third opportunity to file an amended  
6 complaint. Plaintiff filed his third amended complaint on April 16, 2009. (Doc. #54.) On March  
7 10, 2010, the Court dismissed Plaintiff's third amended complaint for failing to state any claims.  
8 (Doc. #59.)

9 Plaintiff filed his fourth amended complaint on May 24, 2010. (Doc. #64.) This action  
10 proceeds on Plaintiff's fourth amended complaint.

11 **B. Factual Background**

12 Plaintiff alleges that in July 2002, he was assigned to work in the kitchen. Plaintiff claims  
13 that he was assigned to use "powerwash soap" while in the kitchen and Defendants were aware that  
14 powerwash soap is a hazardous and corrosive substance.

15 On July 9, 2002, Defendant Williams ordered Defendant Olivarria to find inmate volunteers  
16 to clean the kitchen. After no inmates volunteered, Plaintiff was summoned to Olivarria's office and  
17 ordered to help clean the kitchen. Plaintiff protested because he was already busy and other inmates  
18 were sitting around doing nothing. Defendant Castro and Defendant Olivarria then informed  
19 Plaintiff that he was being ordered to help clean the kitchen and warned Plaintiff that he was  
20 disobeying a direct order. Plaintiff continued to protest but the officers threatened to write Plaintiff  
21 up for disobeying a direct order. Plaintiff then complied with the order and reported to Defendant  
22 Williams to help clean the kitchen.

23 Plaintiff informed Williams that he was not trained to perform the work required. However,  
24 Williams ordered Plaintiff to ask Olivarria to provide Plaintiff with a drum of powerwash soap.  
25 Plaintiff returned to the kitchen with an empty drum and Williams ordered Plaintiff to the drum with  
26 hot water and powerwash soap. Plaintiff alleges that the fumes from the powerwash soap caused  
27 him to cough. When Plaintiff complained to Defendant Williams, Williams told Plaintiff to "try not  
28 to breath[sic] it." (Am. Compl. ¶ 25, ECF No. 64.) Williams then ordered Plaintiff to take the drum

1 containing the cleaning mixture and a bag of rags and load it on the lift. Plaintiff was then lifted up  
2 to clean the ceiling. Plaintiff complains that while he was washing the ceiling, the cleaning mixture  
3 got into Plaintiff's eyes and caused burning. After thirty minutes, Plaintiff was completely drenched  
4 in the cleaning mixture.

5 After a while, Plaintiff became nauseous and vomited. However, Defendant Williams  
6 warned Plaintiff that if he did not finish the job, Williams would inform Defendant Olivarria.  
7 Plaintiff continued to clean "for fear of reprisals." (Am. Compl. ¶ 27, ECF No. 64.) Hours later,  
8 Plaintiff's eyes were burning and his hands and feet were irritated. Plaintiff alleges that his skin was  
9 numb and began eroding. Plaintiff complained to Williams about his symptoms. When Williams  
10 asked Plaintiff if he was trying to get out of work, Plaintiff responded that he was not and wanted  
11 to see a doctor. Williams then became angry and told Plaintiff to tell Olivarria that he did not want  
12 to work.

13 Plaintiff then knocked on Olivarria's door. When Olivarria answered he asked, "What the  
14 fuck do you want now inmate?" (Am. Compl. ¶ 29, ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff complained about the  
15 irritation and burning and a group of officers in Olivarria's office laughed and accused Plaintiff of  
16 faking it. Olivarria told Plaintiff to "go back to work, or go get your stuff mother fucker." (Am.  
17 Compl. ¶ 29, ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff went back to work because he believed that the officers would  
18 kill him.

19 When Plaintiff reported back to work, Williams ordered Plaintiff to get a rag and get back  
20 on the lift. When Plaintiff attempted to get on the lift, he lost his grip and fell on his back. When  
21 Plaintiff called for help, Williams activated her emergency response button. Olivarria and other  
22 officers arrived and again accused Plaintiff of faking it and told him to get up. Plaintiff remained  
23 on the ground and requested treatment. However, Plaintiff was not taken to the clinic but was  
24 instead taken to the kitchen office while Olivarria filled out workmen's compensation forms. The  
25 officers in the area continued to accuse Plaintiff of faking it.

26 After Olivarria filled out the forms, Plaintiff was taken to the clinic and placed in a holding  
27 cell. After five minutes, Defendant Jane Doe told Plaintiff that the doctor was not available until the  
28 following day. Plaintiff demanded to see a doctor and refused to be seen by an "M.T.A." Jane Doe

1 became angry and told Plaintiff to go back to work and submit a request to see a doctor. Jane Doe  
2 then instructed Plaintiff to use the eye wash machine and to rinse off his hands and feet. Afterward,  
3 Jane Doe told an officer that Plaintiff was ready to return to work. Plaintiff protested and  
4 complained that his blood pressure was not taken, he was not asked about any allergies, was still in  
5 pain and was not given any medication. Jane Doe then became hostile and gave Plaintiff some  
6 ointment. Plaintiff asked for pain medication again but was told that he had to fill out a request to  
7 see the doctor. Plaintiff was then taken to his housing unit.

8 Plaintiff alleges that at some point he refused a direct order "to work pots and pans" and as  
9 a result, "was placed on disciplinary report." (Am. Compl. ¶ 50, ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff filed a  
10 grievance regarding the incident, but did not receive a response. Plaintiff appeared before a  
11 disciplinary committee and argued that he did not want to work pots and pans because it would  
12 involve use of powerwash soap. Plaintiff also argued that a doctor recommended that Plaintiff no  
13 longer use powerwash soap and could confirm this recommendation if the committee contacted him.  
14 Defendant Lowden became hostile and told Plaintiff to shut up and wait in the hall. Plaintiff then  
15 heard Olivarria tell Lowden that Plaintiff should be fired. Plaintiff was then handed a job assignment  
16 form. Plaintiff contends that the form was falsified, although it is unclear how it was falsified.  
17 Plaintiff refused to sign the form and was sanctioned. Plaintiff lost thirty days of good time and  
18 placed on "restricted cell time" without his television and radio for ninety days. (Am. Compl. ¶ 50,  
19 ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff appealed the decision but did not get a response. Plaintiff also alleges that  
20 his property was not returned on time after he returned from restricted cell status. Plaintiff claims  
21 that Lowden was deliberately indifferent toward Plaintiff's medical needs because Lowden did not  
22 consult with the doctor before attempting to assign Plaintiff to pots and pans.

23 Plaintiff filed further grievances complaining about the injuries he suffered and requested  
24 compensation for the injuries that he sustained. Plaintiff complains that the prison should have  
25 covered all costs related to the injuries but was instead charged co-pay fees in excess of \$88.34.

26 On July 10, 2002, Plaintiff requested to see a doctor. However, the M.T.A. became hostile  
27 and refused to let Plaintiff into the clinic. Plaintiff complains that Defendant Kim, one of the  
28 physicians, was hostile toward Plaintiff because he filed administrative complaints. Plaintiff was

1 eventually escorted to Kim's office and attempted to explain the injuries caused by the powerwash  
2 soap. When Kim became hostile, Plaintiff responded by handing Kim an administrative complaint.  
3 Kim then told Plaintiff to leave the clinic. Plaintiff complied and contends that he did not receive  
4 any treatment for his injuries.

5 Defendant Olivarria later told Plaintiff not to report to work because of the disciplinary  
6 charges against Plaintiff. Plaintiff was later terminated.

7 Plaintiff claims that Defendant Skribner received a copy of Plaintiff's administrative  
8 grievances and knew about Plaintiff's injuries "yet did nothing to reasonably abate it and that those  
9 acts or omissions individually, and taken together, were the proximate cause of his denial of medical  
10 care." (Am. Compl. ¶ 60, ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff's vague allegations fail to provide a clear  
11 explanation as to how Skribner caused the denial of Plaintiff's medical care. Plaintiff also claims  
12 that Skribner should have inspected and monitored the use of dangerous substances such as  
13 powerwash soap pursuant to the requirements set forth in the department's regulations, but failed  
14 to do so. Plaintiff further contends that Skribner failed to train kitchen staff "to meet local  
15 requirements." (Am. Compl. ¶ 64, ECF No. 64.)

16 On March 13, 2003, Plaintiff sustained another injury while working in the kitchen. Plaintiff  
17 discovered that the physician on duty was Defendant Kim, and demanded to see a different doctor.  
18 Plaintiff's requests were denied. Kim ordered a bed board for Plaintiff's injured back. However,  
19 the M.T.A. did not provide one because there were none available. Plaintiff was told to check back  
20 later to see if another inmate had turned in a bed board. Plaintiff returned later but was told that he  
21 had just missed out because a bed board was provided to another inmate. Plaintiff claims that Kim  
22 failed to follow-up on his order to ensure that Plaintiff received a bed board.

23 After the July 9, 2002 incident, a doctor placed Plaintiff on "lite duty" and restricted his work  
24 assignments to non-strenuous activities. Plaintiff claims that the doctor's order prohibited Plaintiff  
25 from performing work that "required him to use water, lift more than 10 lbs, using back muscles, and  
26 hands and standing for long periods of time." (Am. Compl. ¶ 65, ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff complains  
27 that Defendant Olivarria nonetheless reassigned Plaintiff to pots and pans. Plaintiff complained  
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1 about the pots and pans duty to his doctor and the doctor signed a new order directing Defendants  
2 to assign Plaintiff to “lite duty.” However, Plaintiff was still assigned to pots and pans.

3 **III. Discussion**

4 Plaintiff sets forth his legal claims in two separate “claims for relief.” Plaintiff’s first claim  
5 for relief contends that Defendants violated Plaintiff’s rights under the Eighth Amendment by  
6 exposing Plaintiff to powerwash soap. Plaintiff’s second claim for relief contends that Defendants  
7 violated Plaintiff’s rights under the Eighth Amendment by failing to provide Plaintiff with proper  
8 medical treatment.

9 The Eighth Amendment prohibits the imposition of cruel and unusual punishments and  
10 “embodies ‘broad and idealistic concepts of dignity, civilized standards, humanity and decency.’”  
11 Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 102 (1976) (quoting Jackson v. Bishop, 404 F.2d 571, 579 (8th Cir.  
12 1968)). A prison official violates the Eighth Amendment only when two requirements are met: (1)  
13 the objective requirement that the deprivation is “sufficiently serious,” and (2) the subjective  
14 requirement that the prison official has a “sufficiently culpable state of mind.” Farmer v. Brennan,  
15 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994) (quoting Wilson v. Seiter, 501 U.S. 294, 298 (1991)).

16 The objective requirement that the deprivation be “sufficiently serious” is met where the  
17 prison official’s act or omission results in the denial of “the minimal civilized measure of life’s  
18 necessities.” Id. (quoting Rhodes v. Chapman, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981)). The subjective  
19 requirement that the prison official has a “sufficiently culpable state of mind” is met where the prison  
20 official acts with “deliberate indifference” to inmate health or safety. Id. (quoting Wilson, 501 U.S.  
21 at 302-303). A prison official acts with deliberate indifference when he or she “knows of and  
22 disregards an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” Id. at 837. “[T]he official must both be  
23 aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists,  
24 and he must also draw the inference.” Id.

25 **A. Powerwash Soap Claims**

26 Plaintiff contends that Defendants violated his Eighth Amendment rights by exposing  
27 Plaintiff to powerwash soap. Plaintiff alleges that the powerwash soap posed an excessive risk to  
28 Plaintiff’s health because it burned his eyes and irritated his skin. However, it is unclear whether

1 the powerwash soap was inherently dangerous and corrosive to all persons, or whether powerwash  
2 soap is dangerous to Plaintiff because Plaintiff is allergic to it. Plaintiff's complaint contains  
3 numerous vague references to Plaintiff's allergies and repeated complaints that prison officials failed  
4 to inquire about Plaintiff's allergies. However, Plaintiff never directly alleges that he is allergic to  
5 powerwash soap. If the risk to Plaintiff's safety stemmed from Plaintiff's allergies, Plaintiff must  
6 allege that Defendants were aware that Plaintiff was allergic to the powerwash soap in order to allege  
7 deliberate indifference. Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendants were aware that Plaintiff was  
8 allergic to powerwash soap. Thus, if powerwash soap posed an excessive risk to Plaintiff's health  
9 because Plaintiff was allergic to it, Plaintiff fails to state any claims because Plaintiff does not allege  
10 that any defendant was aware that Plaintiff was allergic to powerwash soap and deliberately ignored  
11 the risk of harm to Plaintiff.

12 Alternatively, Plaintiff may be alleging that powerwash soap is dangerous to any individual  
13 because it is a hazardous and corrosive substance, irrespective of any allergies. To state a claim,  
14 Plaintiff must allege facts that Defendants knew that the hazardous powerwash soap posed an  
15 excessive risk to Plaintiff's health. Several of the allegations made by Plaintiff do not support the  
16 inference that Defendants were aware that the powerwash soap posed an excessive risk to Plaintiff's  
17 health. First, it is apparent that Plaintiff himself did not know that the powerwash soap was  
18 dangerous. Plaintiff continued to work after he was drenched in the chemical. Plaintiff alleges that  
19 Defendants should have known about the risk, despite the fact that Plaintiff was apparently unaware  
20 of any risk, because they had access to "the appropriate manuals and the material safety data sheets  
21 concerning hazardous substances." (Am. Compl. ¶ 8, ECF No. 64.) Plaintiff also alleges that  
22 Defendants should have received training about hazardous substances. Plaintiff's factual allegations  
23 are conclusory and entirely speculative. Plaintiff does not allege that any defendant actually read any  
24 of these material safety data sheets or actually received any training that specifically informed them  
25 of the dangers of powerwash soap. Further, Plaintiff alleges that when he informed prison officials  
26 about his injuries, they claimed Plaintiff was faking his injuries. Thus, Plaintiff's allegations do not  
27 support the inference that Defendants were aware that powerwash soap posed an excessive risk to  
28 inmate safety.

1       Moreover, even if the Court were to assume that Defendants were aware that powerwash  
2 soap was a hazardous substance, Plaintiff has not alleged any facts to suggest that Defendants were  
3 aware of a risk that Plaintiff would use the powerwash soap in a manner that would seriously  
4 threaten his own safety. Plaintiff alleges that he was injured from the powerwash soap because he  
5 allowed the cleaning agent to come into contact with his eyes and drench his clothing. Plaintiff has  
6 not alleged any facts to suggest that prison officials were aware that Plaintiff would injure himself  
7 by soaking himself with the hazardous chemical. It is unclear whether Plaintiff's task was inherently  
8 unsafe; if so, it is unclear why Plaintiff did not simply use a smaller amount of cleansing agent while  
9 cleaning the ceiling. Additionally, Plaintiff does not allege that any other inmates were injured while  
10 using powerwash soap or that other inmates were injured while cleaning the ceiling.

11       Even if the Court were to accept the assumption that Defendants were aware that powerwash  
12 soap was hazardous and that Defendants were also aware of an excessive risk that Plaintiff would  
13 use the hazardous chemical in a dangerous manner by allowing the chemical to drench his clothing  
14 and come into contact with his eyes, Plaintiff has not alleged any facts that plausibly suggest that  
15 Defendants improperly coerced Plaintiff to continue working.

16       Plaintiff alleges that he eventually went back to work because he believed that Defendants  
17 would take reprisals against Plaintiff and would kill him if he did not do so. At this stage in  
18 litigation the Court is obligated to accept Plaintiff's allegations as true. However, Plaintiff's  
19 subjective reasons for reporting back to work are not relevant to whether Defendants acted with  
20 deliberate indifference unless Defendants did something that would reasonably cause Plaintiff to  
21 believe that he would be killed if he did not report back to work. Plaintiff has not alleged any facts  
22 to support the inference that Defendants would have killed or harmed Plaintiff if he failed to report  
23 back to work. Plaintiff does not allege that Defendants threatened Plaintiff or had previously killed  
24 an inmate for failing to report to work. Plaintiff's unsupported belief that he would be killed if he  
25 did not work is insufficient to hold Defendants liable for violations of the Eighth Amendment.

26       Finally, Plaintiff argues that Defendants acted with deliberate indifference by directing  
27 Plaintiff to return to work after he reported that he was injured. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant  
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1 Olivarria told Plaintiff to go to work or “go get your stuff.” The meaning of “go get your stuff” is  
2 unclear.

3 Plaintiff also alleges that Defendants assigned Plaintiff to pots and pans duty despite a  
4 doctor’s order stating that Plaintiff could not work with water, could not lift heavy objects, could not  
5 use his back muscles or his hands, and could not stand for long periods of time. It is unclear why  
6 Plaintiff was restricted from performing such duties as working with water, and it is unclear what  
7 serious injuries, if any, Plaintiff would be exposed to if he did perform such duties. Plaintiff does  
8 not allege that any defendant was aware of any serious risk to Plaintiff’s health or safety. Even if  
9 the Court were to presume that Defendants were aware of a risk to Plaintiff’s health or safety because  
10 of the existence of the doctor’s order, it is unclear why Plaintiff did not simply choose to quit his job  
11 if it was too dangerous. The Court specifically noted in the previous screening order that it was  
12 unclear whether Plaintiff had a reasonable opportunity to avoid the dangerous situation by simply  
13 quitting his job. If Plaintiff had a reasonable opportunity to avoid the excessive risk to his safety by  
14 quitting his job, this militates against the plausibility of the conclusion that Defendants acted with  
15 deliberate indifference. Defendants do not act with deliberate indifference if they give Plaintiff the  
16 option of either performing pots and pans duties or quitting his job. Given the list of restrictions  
17 cited by Plaintiff, it is unclear what job, if any, Plaintiff could have performed. To support a claim  
18 for deliberate indifference, Plaintiff would have to allege facts suggesting that Defendants were  
19 aware of a risk that an inmate would voluntarily expose him or herself to an excessive risk of harm  
20 simply for the sake of maintaining prison employment. Plaintiff has not alleged any facts that  
21 suggest that Defendants were aware of a serious risk that Plaintiff would expose himself to a risk of  
22 serious injury by exposure to powerwash soap simply to keep his job.

23 Plaintiff does allege that on a later date, he was placed on disciplinary restricted cell status  
24 and lost good time after he refused a direct order to report to a pots and pans assignment. However,  
25 it appears that Plaintiff did not try to quit his job but instead asked prison officials to assign Plaintiff  
26 to an easier job. Plaintiff alleges that he was disciplined for failing to report to work and failing to  
27 obey an officer’s orders. Plaintiff does not allege that he made any attempt to quit his job and does  
28 not allege that any prison officials or prison regulations prevented Plaintiff from quitting his job.

1 It appears that Plaintiff wanted to keep his job but refused to work unless he was given the work  
2 assignments of his choosing. The Court is unaware of any constitutional provision that requires  
3 prison officials to provide Plaintiff with the work assignment of his choice. Plaintiff complains that  
4 he refused to obey an officer's order to sign a work assignment form because the form was falsified,  
5 but fails to explain how it was falsified. In sum, Plaintiff has not alleged that he was forced to work  
6 a job that threatened his health or safety.

7 Plaintiff's allegations do not rise to the level of a constitutional violation actionable under  
8 Section 1983. At most, Plaintiff's allegations demonstrate that Defendants acted negligently by  
9 failing to train Plaintiff on how to properly use powerwash soap. While Plaintiff's allegations may  
10 be sufficient to support a tort claim for negligence, they do not rise to the level of a constitutional  
11 violation actionable under Section 1983. Plaintiff's allegations fail to demonstrate that Defendants  
12 acted with deliberate indifference toward a serious risk toward Plaintiff's health or safety. Plaintiff  
13 fails to state any cognizable claims under Section 1983 for the exposure to powerwash soap.

14 **B. Medical Treatment Claims**

15 Plaintiff contends that Defendants violated his Eighth Amendment rights by failing to  
16 provide Plaintiff with adequate medical care for the injuries that he sustained from the exposure to  
17 powerwash soap. “[D]eliberate indifference to a prisoner's serious illness or injury states a cause  
18 of action under § 1983.” Estelle, 429 U.S. at 105. To state an Eighth Amendment claim based on  
19 deficient medical treatment, a plaintiff must show: (1) a serious medical need; and (2) a deliberately  
20 indifferent response by the defendant. Conn v. City of Reno, 572 F.3d 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2009)  
21 (quoting Jett v. Penner, 439 F.3d 1091, 1096 (9th Cir. 2006)). A serious medical need is shown by  
22 alleging that the failure to treat the plaintiff's condition could result in further significant injury, or  
23 the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain. Id. A deliberately indifferent response by the  
24 defendant is shown by a purposeful act or failure to respond to a prisoner's pain or possible medical  
25 need and harm caused by the indifference. Id. To constitute deliberate indifference, there must be  
26 an objective risk of harm and the defendant must have subjective awareness of that harm. Id.

27 Plaintiff describes three incidents where he was allegedly denied adequate medical treatment.  
28 After the powerwash soap incident, Plaintiff was taken to the clinic and was seen by Defendant Jane

1 Doe. Jane Doe instructed Plaintiff on how to rinse his eyes using the eye wash machine, allowed  
2 Plaintiff to rinse off his hands and feet, and provided Plaintiff with some ointment. Plaintiff  
3 complains that Jane Doe did not take his blood pressure or provide Plaintiff with pain medication.  
4 However, Plaintiff fails to allege that he had a serious medical need for either treatment and has not  
5 alleged any facts that suggest that Jane Doe was aware of such a need. Accordingly, Plaintiff's  
6 allegations do not support the conclusion that Jane Doe's response rose to the level of deliberate  
7 indifference.

8 Plaintiff alleges that during a second incident, Defendant Kim became hostile toward Plaintiff  
9 during a visit to the clinic. After Plaintiff handed Kim an administrative complaint, Kim told  
10 Plaintiff to leave. Plaintiff does not allege what medical treatment, if any, he needed during the visit,  
11 and that his need for medical treatment was serious. Plaintiff also fails to allege any facts suggesting  
12 that Kim was aware that Plaintiff had a serious need for medical treatment.

13 Finally, Plaintiff alleges a third incident where Defendant Kim ordered a bed board for  
14 Plaintiff. However, Plaintiff did not receive a bed board because the M.T.A. told Plaintiff that there  
15 was none available. When Plaintiff returned later, the M.T.A. told Plaintiff that a bed board was just  
16 given away to a different inmate. Plaintiff claims Kim is liable under Section 1983 for failing to  
17 follow-up on his order to ensure Plaintiff received a bed board. However, Plaintiff does not allege  
18 that he was at risk of serious further injury without the bed board and fails to allege any facts to  
19 suggest that Kim was actually aware of a serious risk that Plaintiff would not receive a bed board and  
20 would thereby be exposed to an excessive risk to his health or safety. Accordingly, Kim's failure  
21 to follow-up on his order does not rise to the level of an Eighth Amendment violation. Plaintiff fails  
22 to state any cognizable claims against Defendant Kim for deliberate indifference toward Plaintiff's  
23 serious medical needs.

24 **C. Retaliation Claims**

25 Plaintiff does not separately delineate a cause of action for retaliation, but his allegations refer  
26 to alleged retaliation against his First Amendment rights. In the prison context, allegations of  
27 retaliation against a prisoner's First Amendment rights to speech or to petition the government may  
28 support a section 1983 claim. Rizzo v. Dawson, 778 F.2d 527, 532 (9th Cir. 1985); see also

1     Valandingham v. Bojorquez, 866 F.2d 1135 (9th Cir. 1989); Pratt v. Rowland, 65 F.3d 802, 807 (9th  
2 Cir. 1995). “[A] viable claim of First Amendment retaliation entails five basic elements: (1) An  
3 assertion that a state actor took some adverse action against an inmate (2) because of (3) that  
4 prisoner’s protected conduct, and that such action (4) chilled the inmate’s exercise of his First  
5 Amendment rights, and (5) the action did not reasonably advance a legitimate correctional goal.”  
6 Rhodes v. Robinson, 408 F.3d 559, 567-68 (9th Cir. 2005). An allegation of retaliation against a  
7 prisoner’s First Amendment right to file a prison grievance is sufficient to support a claim under  
8 section 1983. Bruce v. Ylst, 351 F.3d 1283, 1288 (9th Cir. 2003).

9         Plaintiff’s retaliation allegations are vague and conclusory. Plaintiff alleges his property was  
10 confiscated after a disciplinary committee found Plaintiff guilty of rules violations. Plaintiff  
11 contends that the committee’s actions:

12             demonstrates that Defendants have been deliberately indifferent to a  
13 serious medical need, and classification decision is unconstitutional  
14 because it was convened in retaliation for exercise of First  
15 Amendment right. Plaintiff had right to petition courts for redress of  
16 his grievances and that harassment, threats, expulsion from work  
assignment by defendants that interfered with or penalized exercise  
of that right violated his Eighth Amendment right that  
Defendant’s[sic] “retaliated” against Plaintiff for his involvement in  
lawsuit.

17 (Am. Compl. ¶ 54, ECF No. 64.)

18         Plaintiff’s vague allegations are insufficient to support a claim for retaliation. Plaintiff claims  
19 that he was retaliated against for petitioning the courts and filing a lawsuit, but does not allege that  
20 he filed any lawsuits around the time of his disciplinary hearing. This lawsuit was filed in 2005 and  
21 the hearing took place sometime in 2002. Plaintiff does not mention any other lawsuits in his  
22 complaint, or allege that any committee members had knowledge of any lawsuits that Plaintiff had  
23 filed; it is also unclear why they would retaliate against Plaintiff for filing lawsuits. Further,  
24 Plaintiff’s own allegations state that he was disciplined for refusing to report to work and for refusing  
25 to obey an officer’s orders, which Plaintiff admits to doing. There is nothing else in Plaintiff’s  
26 complaint that suggests any retaliatory motive on the part of the disciplinary committee. Plaintiff  
27 fails to state facts that support a plausible claim for relief for retaliation.

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1           **D.     No Leave to Amend**

2           The Court is normally required to provide Plaintiff with notice of the deficiencies in his  
3 claims and an opportunity to amend his complaint in order to cure those deficiencies. See Lopez v.  
4 Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2007) (recognizing longstanding rule that leave to amend  
5 should be granted even if no request to amend was made unless the court determines that the  
6 pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts); Noll v. Carlson, 809 F.2d  
7 1446, 1448 (9th Cir. 1987) (pro se litigant must be given leave to amend his or her complaint unless  
8 it is absolutely clear that the deficiencies of the complaint could not be cured by amendment).  
9           However, the Court's previous screening order already informed Plaintiff of the deficiencies in his  
10 claims and Plaintiff's fourth amended complaint fails to amend his complaint in a way that  
11 meaningfully addresses those deficiencies. Accordingly, the Court will recommend that Plaintiff's  
12 complaint be dismissed without leave to amend. See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1261 (9th  
13 Cir. 1992)(dismissal with prejudice upheld where court had instructed plaintiff regarding deficiencies  
14 in prior order dismissing claim with leave to amend).

15           **IV.    Conclusion and Recommendation**

16           The Court has screened Plaintiff's complaint and finds that it does not state any claims upon  
17 which relief may be granted under Section 1983. Plaintiff was previously notified of the deficiencies  
18 in his claims and was provided with the opportunity to amend. Plaintiff's fourth amended complaint  
19 failed to remedy the deficiencies in his claims. The Court finds that the deficiencies in Plaintiff's  
20 claims are not curable by further amendment of his complaint. Accordingly, it is HEREBY  
21 RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's fourth amended complaint be dismissed, without leave to amend,  
22 for failure to state any claims upon which relief can be granted under Section 1983.

23           These Findings and Recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge  
24 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within thirty (30)  
25 days after being served with these Findings and Recommendations, any party may file written  
26 objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned  
27 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections  
28 shall be served and filed within ten (10) days after service of the objections. The parties are advised

1 that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District  
2 Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated: October 21, 2010

/s/ **Sheila K. Oberto**

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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE